

# Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program

## Introduction

The Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program (CTWQP) was developed by the 26 federally recognized tribes in the State of Washington in 1990. Tribes have worked with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement the CTWQP for the past eight years. EPA funds are enabling the tribes to conduct water quality programs critical to the management of their treaty-protected resources, and to provide for the health of their members and the environment. Federal funding of the CTWQP is necessary under the trust responsibility of the United States to implement the Stevens Treaties.

The base level funding requirement for the Coordinated Tribal Water quality Program is \$3.1 million per year. This provides \$110,000 to each of the 26 tribes for their individual programs, and \$240,000 for statewide program coordination. This funding structure provides for extremely low overhead with 94.5 percent of the funds going to on-the-ground activities and just 5.5 percent for coordination.

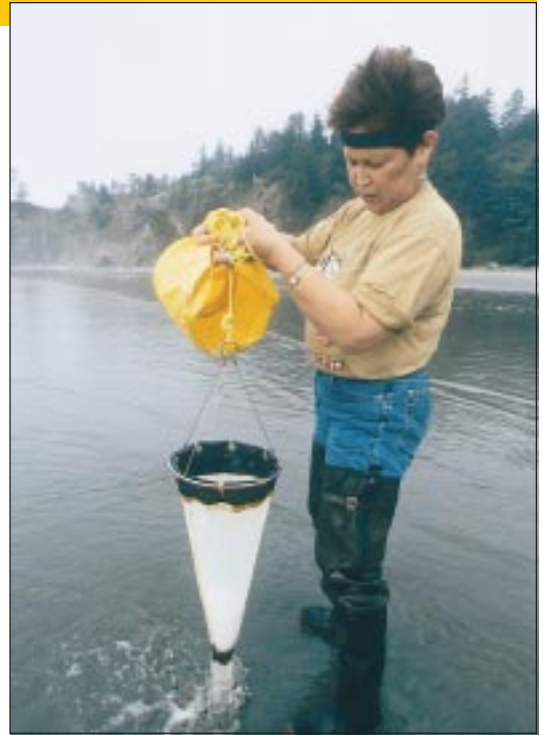
The CTWQP is designed to provide base-level staff infrastructure for tribes to begin addressing the water quality concerns that are threatening their reservations and treaty-

protected resources. Water pollution in Washington threatens the health of tribal members and their treaty resources without respect to political boundaries. Tribal jurisdictions interlock with many other jurisdictions, including some of the most densely populated and industrial areas in the state.

Three commonalities guide program design and implementation:

- ◆ All tribes are confronted by serious water quality issues;
- ◆ All tribes require necessary infrastructure to adequately address these issues; and
- ◆ A watershed/ecosystem approach is the best approach to solving these issues because of their multi-jurisdictional nature.

The tribes in Washington developed and adopted the CTWQP as a watershed protection strategy to safeguard the resources on which they depend for their economic, spiritual and cultural survival. This strategy



June Schumack, Quileute Tribe, gathers a water sample for testing.

provides for the development of infrastructure, program implementation and statewide coordination.

At a time when EPA is working to improve responsiveness to Indian governments and Indian lands, the Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program provides a national model. The program demonstrates how tribes and EPA can improve the structure of their relationships, thereby improving the success of ecosystem management approaches. Additionally, this model program has produced transferable tools that can be shared with tribes throughout the nation. These tools include:

- ◆ A tribal water quality standards template;
- ◆ A Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program design manual;
- ◆ A cooperative state/tribal 303(d) strategy; and
- ◆ Developing a coordinated tribal water quality database.

The tribes know that the battle against water pollution cannot be fought alone. To succeed, it will require cooperative, coordinated efforts with other governments. To make every funding dollar work to its fullest, the tribes are building partnerships with other governments to implement coordinated, cooperative programs that address water quality issues.

For the past 21 years the tribes in Washington have been successfully developing comprehensive, cooperative agreements with state and local governments and private interest groups to protect and manage natural resources, especially those resources essential to the survival of fish and shellfish. These processes, unique in the nation, have brought previously contending parties together in efforts to address needs.

The tribes are committed to managing water quality on a watershed/ecosystem basis that transcends political boundaries. To that end the tribes have developed the CTWQP, which benefits not only the tribes, but all residents of the state.

The federally recognized tribes in Washington are confronted by serious water pollution issues, but lack the means by which they can be adequately addressed. The main sources of pollution degrading tribal waters are:

- ◆ Logging and other silvicultural activities;
- ◆ Agricultural practices;
- ◆ Shipping accidents that create major oil spills;
- ◆ Urbanization;
- ◆ Failing septic systems;
- ◆ Storm water runoff and sewer overflows;
- ◆ Municipal and industrial discharge;
- ◆ Industrial point source pollution;
- ◆ Municipal and industrial water diversions; and
- ◆ Mining.

Many of these pollution sources originate some distance from tribal reservations, yet still threaten tribal health and well-being. These types of pollution threaten the survival of salmon, shellfish and other natural resources on which the tribes depend for their survival.

Nearly all tribes operate fish hatcheries and other facilities to supplement stocks of wild salmon. These facilities, which depend on clean water for their operation, produce an average of 40 million young salmon annually.

Participating tribes want the CTWQP coordinating mechanism and technical components to build on the existing efforts of individual tribes and other entities to improve water quality. The CTWQP is neither intended to replace existing tribal programs nor compete with them for funding.

## The Program

For seven years, 26 federally recognized Indian tribes in the State of Washington have been implementing the Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program. Much has been accomplished in that time. As previously described, the CTWQP has two components — individual tribal programs and coordination.

## Individual Tribal Programs

Each of the 26 tribes has professional staff to accomplish program activities. Work in FY-98 primarily centered on program implementation. Time also was spent on integrating tribal water quality programs into existing tribal resource management and reservation planning programs. Now that initial infrastructure development has been accomplished, tribes proceeded to monitor water quality trends, map problem areas, clean up shellfish beds, establish wellhead protection programs, develop water quality standards and improve reservation wastewater management systems. As sovereign governments and partners in water quality management, the tribes also began participating in cooperative watershed-based, inter-governmental water quality protection activities.

## Coordination

The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, functioning as the coordination entity for the CTWQP, organizes and facilitates bi-monthly program meetings, provides a forum for program policy development, serves as an information clearinghouse, represents tribal interests on statewide policy and technical committees, arranges meetings of tribal, state and federal participants to address water quality issues, facilitates implementation of tribal water quality programs, and works to maintain program funding. The intent is to support

individual tribal programs while maintaining a coordinated program focus, allowing tribes to focus on their local water quality concerns.

## Accomplishments

The success of this tribal water quality protection strategy is encapsulated in the following list of program accomplishments. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list, but a representation of program achievements and the widespread environmental benefits that can be attributed to the program. The success of water quality protection and restoration in Washington requires the tribes to be full and consistent partners.

### Tribal Program Accomplishments

- ◆ The Quinault Tribal Water Quality Program established a database that provides a powerful tool to support a water quality standards program.
- ◆ The Spokane Tribe planted hundreds of cottonwood, aspen and willow trees to stabilize stream banks and provide natural filtration of water from agricultural lands. Hundreds of feet of fencing were also installed to keep cattle from the streams.

- ◆ The Hoh Tribe mapped the water resources of the Hoh River watershed. The tribe also organized a coalition to protect the Nolan Creek watershed, a unique forested bog ecosystem.
- ◆ Skagit System Cooperative (a consortium of the Sauk-Suiattle, Upper Skagit and Swinomish tribes), collected data on 20 streams as part of a 303(d) listing process. The tribe also is helping to restore a 300-acre wetland in the Skagit River watershed.
- ◆ The Nooksack Tribe instituted a monitoring program that includes 30 sites within the Nooksack River system. The tribe also conducted specific remedial work with the Washington Department of Ecology (DOE) and EPA to address water quality impacts resulting from agricultural practices.
- ◆ The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe worked with other partners in restoring salmon habitat in the Dungeness watershed.

- ◆ The Suquamish Tribe developed intergovernmental agreements to support efforts to protect tribal trust resources, including working with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) on a Memorandum of Agreement and a Cooperative Agreement for installation of restoration activities at six DOD sites.
- ◆ The Nisqually Tribe conducted a water quality inventory analysis and is preparing recommendations for 303(d) listings in the Nisqually River watershed.

## Statewide Program Accomplishments

As part of a statewide water quality management model, the tribes and DOE have entered into an intergovernmental approach to coordinate monitoring efforts in safeguarding the water quality throughout the state. Through this technical assistance project, DOE is planning to share resources and expertise with tribal governments to more effectively protect the ecological integrity of our aquatic systems.

Additionally, the Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program is in the process of developing a Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Database to more efficiently organize, utilize and share data.

## A Model EPA/Tribal Partnership

As the EPA has begun to address its responsibility to tribal lands and resources, the CTWQP is demonstrating how the tribes and EPA can work together. The program also is fulfilling EPA goals for working with Indian governments and lands. Those goals include:

- ◆ Development of tribal management capacity;
- ◆ Delegation of environmental protection programs to tribes; and
- ◆ Encouragement of cooperation between tribal, state and local governments to resolve environmental problems of mutual concern.

The Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program is producing tribal water quality protection tools with nationwide applicability. To date, three distinct tools have been developed:

- ◆ A program design structure that works to coordinate the activities of 26 individual tribal government programs while supporting both their autonomy and sovereignty;

- ◆ The Tribal Water Quality Standards Template, a document created to assist tribes and tribal staff who have selected to incorporate the development of water quality standards into their water quality protection programs; and
- ◆ The 303(d) Cooperative Implementation Plan. This plan outlines an inter-governmental working relationship between DOE and individual tribal governments in completing the 303(d) listing process both on- and off-reservation throughout the state's watersheds.

## Conclusion

Through the Coordinated Tribal Water Quality Program, the tribes have the same goal for Washington waters as the federal Clean Water Act: To restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters.

## For More Information

For more information about natural resource management activities of the treaty Indian tribes in western Washington, contact the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, 6730 Martin Way E., Olympia, WA 98516; or call (360) 438-1180. The NWIFC home page is available on the World Wide Web at [www.nwifc.wa.gov](http://www.nwifc.wa.gov).